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#### business Notices.

"ALDERNST BRAND" CONDENSED MILE

THE use of Angostura Bitters will afford immediate relief to all persons affected with dyspepsia, diarrhos, colic and all kinds of indigestion.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States. 

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE WASHINGTON-No. 1.322 F-st. LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. PARIS-No. 9 Rue Scribe.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1883.

#### TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Gambetta's funeral took place in Paris yesterday; there was an imposing procession; addresses were made at the cemetery. === The French General Chanzy is to have a state funeral. Mr. Sexton, addressing his constituents, said that an Irish party are determined to agitate for the independence of Ireland. = Edwin Booth has accepted an engagement to appear as Hamlet in Berlin. == Plans for the rebuilding of Kingston, Jamaica, are under consideration; a sea-wall to take the place of the burned wharves is proposed.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate yesterday the House bill relating to the exportation of tobacco, snuff and eigars in bond free of tax to adjacent foreign territories was passed. The bill to relieve Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims against the Government and the Presidential Succession bill were further considered. = In the House the Shipping bill was considered, and Mr. Cox, of New-York, spoke in its favor. The Fortifications and Pension Appropriation bills were reported and referred.

DOMESTIC.-The Ways and Means Committee have completed the free list in the work of tariff revision. = 8. G. W. Benjamin, of New-York, was nominated as Consul-General at Teheran, Persia. = A panic occurred in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, New-Haven, Conn., an alarm of fire having arisen. = George Seymour, colored, was arrested in Philadelphia for having a \$3,000 diamond pin, which was stolen from a Long Branch botel in July. = Failures of business men are reported from New-Haven, Philadelphia, Richmond Savannah, Negaunee, Mich., and Crookston, Minn. The woollen trade at Newburg, N. Y., shows evidence of depression. - New-York milk proers met at Middletown. == ?he funeral of Elisha H. Allen took place at Banger, Me. Thomas Fitzgerald, a Philadelphia editor, is to be Indicted for stealing court records, = Near Darieu, Ga., a negro fatally wounded a Mr. Hayman

and was himself killed. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Mr. Beecher lectured last night at the Cooper Institute on "Evolution and Revolution." - Ovington Brothers' store, in Brooklyn, was burned yesterday; loss, nearly \$200,000. = Authory Comstock charged the police with warning gamblers of an intended descent. == Testimony and arguments were heard in the contested election case in the VIIIth Assembly District of Kings County. = Salmi Morse asked for a mandamus to compel the Mayor to give him a license. = The Park Board held a short session. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.33 cents. Stocks were dull and lower, and closed weak at

prices a little better than the lowest. THE WEATHER. - TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy and warmer weather, with occasional light rain or snow. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 29°; lowest, 17°; average, 245s°.

Mr. Lane has once more succeeded in making himself unpleasantly conspicuous at a meeting of the Park Board. It may be the last time. His term ends this week. When he goes out friends of the parks will draw a long breath of

It is a grave charge that Anthony Comstock makes against certain policemen in Captain Williams's precinct. It has been often alleged, and with reason, that the members of the force were bribed to protect gamblers, but so seemingly complete a case as Mr. Comstock makes out is not frequent. If he can make good his statements before the Grand Jury, the penitentiary should surely gain what the Twentyninth precinct is likely to lose.

Evolution and the subjects kindred to that great scientific theme seem to occupy a large share of Mr. Beecher's thoughts at present. In recent sermons and in his speech at the dinner to Herbert Spencer not long ago, he took up this class of topics in his characteristic manner. But his lecture last night on "Evolution and Revolution" at the Cooper Institute was in no sense a repetition of any of these addresses. It abounds with originality and vigor of treatment a Tammany man. and will be found one of the most attractive features of our issue to-day.

It seems difficult to get an appropriation from Congress to push forward the development of so important an object as that of making sugar from sorghum, but the House Committee on Agriculture yesterday thought \$30,000 none too much for sending "representatives of this country to the Hamburg Cattle Fair." In other words, money is wasted in paying the expenses of a useless holiday trip to Europe, while an industry which will affect every farmer in the country languishes for lack of

The political thumbscrew has been applied to the Mayor to wring out the appointment of Sidney P. Nichols as Police Commissioner and Patrick G. Duffy and Thomas Costigan as Posalient features in Mr. Croker's career may court clerks and the District-Attorney's office ships would be permitted to pass in and out, scheme and split up our one Bit le into many, with the provisions of her will. But one portion of

to adorn the prisoner's pen than the judge's seat. As to the other seekers for places it may safely be said that Mr. Edson must make his choice from a far higher class than that to which these belong in order to justify the good things that have been said of him.

The irrepressible Salmi Morse has applied for a mandamus to compel the Mayor to grant him a license for his Passion Play. Public indignation and vituperation seem to be wasted on this extraordinary person. Why any man should wish to give a performance which the entire respectable portion of the community protest against as offensive, is incomprehensible. Perhaps he labors under the delusion that the opposition to him will be valuable as an advertisement in case he succeeds in giving his play. We believe it is a fact, however, that nobody has ever accumulated wealth by making himself a public nuisance.

Gambetta's funeral was one of the most characteristic pageants that Paris, with its emotional nature and its inborn love of scenic effects, has ever witnessed. He was mourned by all classes in the capital as the National hero, the greatest of Frenchmen. Who among his rivals in Senate or Assembly could have after death such a magnificent demonstration of National grief and appreciation? Such homage could only have been paid to the foremost figure in the State. Our regular London correspondent, evincing enthusiastic admiration of the genius of the man, well says that the best testimony to his statesmanship is the fact that he had founded republican institutions too solidly to be shaken even by his death. The Republic is his monument, and unlike the Republics of 1790 and 1848, it will

Few men in New-York last night felt the need of a day of rest more protoundly than Mayor Edson. He has bad a hard week, and it is fortunate for his Sunday calm that his home is in Fordham. If he lived in a place more convenient of approach on the first day of the week, he would pray for a new Penal Code against politicians. No provisions of the present law concerning labor on Sunday would prorect him from the onslaught of the factions. All his time yesterday was taken up with hearing the appeals of ward "statesmen" that he would nominate some favorite of theirs for a fat office on Tuesday. After a few hours of such suffering as these callers are in the habit of inflicting, Mr. Edson's thoughts must turn back ruefully to the peaceful days before he took up the cares of city office. The president of the Produce Exchange may have some bad quarters of an hour. But his most trying experiences are as the summer afternoons of the lotos-eaters compared with the troubles that encompass a New-York Mayor in the first week of his term.

A batch of interesting rumors about possible changes in New-York Federal offices is sent by our Washington correspondent. According to these the President is desirous of putting his friend Mr. Cooper into the Collector's office, but doubts whether he can afford to do it. The advocates of the change have invented a Civil Service form of excuse for it. They say Mr. Cooper is a business man who will reform the management of the Custom House in accordance with practical business methods. They represent the business community of this city as clamoring for Mr. Cooper's appointment. This is very weak strategy, and it is apparent that the President so estimates it. Now that the Civil Service Reform bill depends upon him for its success. every move he makes will be watched with jealous care. If the appointment of Mr. Cooper should be made now it would be taken as a sample of what the President regards gennine Civil Service Reform to be, and would not be an agreeable one.

Sir Charles Dilke's admission into the Cabinet has lent a factitious importance to all his recent utterances. As President of the Local Government Board he will share with the Premier and Sir William Harcourt the main labors of the approaching session, which will be de voted to long-deferred measures of domestic legislation. He has already taken extreme ground against centralization in local government, and has declared his intention of dimin ishing the power of his new department. The Board of Trade, the Local Government Board and the Committee of Education are probably the most anomalous institutions in England, and are often cited by political critics as irrefutable evidence of the fact that the local liberties, for which the country has been so justly famous, are gradually giving place to centralization of a French Imperialist type. The new Cabinet Minister cannot fail to strengthen himself in the estimation of thoughtful Englishmen by setting his face in the direction of enlarged local rights. His worst enemies at present are his numerous and ovezealous friends in the London press, whose extravagant praise, while it may not turn his head, is becoming nauseating to the English public. His successor in the Foreign Department is a Whig, but a very capable man. The Radicals cannot reasonably expect to have the vacancies caused by the promotion of their own men filled to their liking.

A MUCH NEEDED REFORM PROMISED. THE TRIBUNE, in a series of articles, lately called attention to the gross abuses existing in the appointment of the Commissioner of Jurors, the selection and summoning of the panels of jurors, and in the drawing of petit jurors from the panels thus selected. These articles attracted the attention of the legal profession generally. It is now understood that a movement will be made early in the present session of the Legislature to change the system in use by the passage of a new jury law for New-York and Kings counties. It is reported that a Tammany member will propose the preliminary legislative investigation, and, of course, the motive is said to be to displace the present incumbent, who is a County Democratic politician, to make way for

It is of no earthly consequence who starts the investigation or what his motives may be, if the objects sought are attained. The good resuits of a thorough and public inquiry could not be frustrated where the subject of inquiry is so important and the abuses are so serious as in this case. It was prophesied when the judiciary investigation began several years ago that nothing would come of it, and that THE TRIBUNE, which started it, would have its labors for its | Lord Granville now proposes a definite and reward. But every honest lawyer rejoices today in the triumphant results of that inquiry This proposed investigation is quite as important, for the abuses of the jury system are to be found in every court in the city where juries sit in judgment in civil or criminal causes.

The objects to be attained by such an investigation are several, all of them are in the interest of the general public as well as of the lice Justices. The name of the notorious Rich- legal profession, and all tend to the purification ard Croker is also heard in connection with the of the courts, the Sheriff's office, that of the priminal court bench. A glance at some of the Commissioner of Jurors, those of the various the same time absolutely safe. While war- ground that sectarian feeling would ruin the

all, including these officials, the full extent to international guarantees in the channel itself in Bible revision. The "one book" of Protwhich this branch of the judiciary system has and within a specified distance of either mouth. estantism has been saved to it by the Evangelbeen perverted. The system as it now exists, In a word, Lord Granville would apply to the precisely as it was established by the Ring years ago, encourages corruption. The power of appointment of a Commissioner of Jurors is, to illustrate, vested in the Mayor, the executive, instead of in the judges. Three Commissioners have been appointed since the law was enforced, and all of them have been appointed solely on the ground that they were active and influential politicians. The Commissioner is empowered to examine and to excuse persons drawn from serving,-a question solely for the in the sense that within its limits the vessels consideration of the judges in whose courts they are called to serve. The Sheriff's office is by law authorized to serve notices on persons drawn as jurors. The process-server gets 15 cents for such service from the State, but much oftener he pockets \$15 from the man so served to return him as "not found." Not long ago five faithless deputies who were detected in doing this were dismissed. The offices of the Commissioner and of the District-Attorney have been infested and still are frequented by men whom they have heard denounced as "jury-fixers." In the court-rooms deputy clerks are intrusted with what is practically a secret drawing of the petit jurors in cases involving thousands of dollars, frequently human

liberty, and sometimes human life. The proposed investigation ought to be begun and finished before the clese of the session, so that those who start it should be responsible for providing a remedy. A careful inquiry is necessary in order that an intelligent law should be framed. The Committee should be one of the highest character and should do its work thoroughly.

A SCIENTIFIC HOME. That admirable organization, Sorosis, discussed a momentous question at its meeting on Tuesday. It was: "Will home-making ever become a science?" Three erudite papers were read on the subject, and a learned discussion followed in which the Rev. Phobe Hanaford participated. We regret profoundly that neither the contents of the papers nor the points of the arguments used in the discussion have been published. We are left in the dark, therefore, as to what sort of a place a home constructed on scientific principles, as they appear to the feminine mind, would be. The information is also lacking as to which side had the better of the argument. Apparently the question was not put to a vote, and the organization adjourned without deciding whether homemaking would ever become a science or not. This throws the discussion open to the public, and gives the men a chance to express their views on a question of vital importance to their happiness.

Let us suppose for a moment that home-making will become a science, and that we shall shortly have a company organized which will guarantee a thoroughly scientific home to all subscribers. What sort of an institution would it be? The ideal home is, of course, a haven of rest where the husband and wife both have their own way in everything; where the children never cry; where the servants are models of honesty and industry; where the dinner is never late and is always well cooked; where there is no perceptible washing-day; where the sweeping and dusting are done when nobody knows it; where selfishness and bad temper are never known; in short, a little Heaven upon earth, inhabited by thoroughly angelic mortals. Homes of that kind constructed upon a scientific basis, and served hot, like steam through subterranean pipes, would meet a long feit want. Nearly every family in this great city would subscribe for one. But if by a scientific home is meant a place where " intellect" perpetually reigns; where the constant effort is "to make home interesting by making it in structive"; where "happiness" is served out the inference the public would draw from it like cough medicine in a spoon and according familiat words, "Home, sweet home, there is no place like home," remarked with deep feeling that he was "thundering" glad there wasn't.

A great deal depends upon the character of the scientific home, and that point must be clearly explained before any opinion as to the success or failure of the scheme can be formed. As for the men, there is little doubt about the kind of a scientific home which would be popular with them. All they want is a home where they can have their own way always, where the neals are always good, always fresh in variety and always served on time; and where the wife asks her husband for money and he says: or the elevated railway. Where is that five dollars I gave you a week ago?" she will be able to reply sweetly: "I have bought both the children a pair of shoes, myself a new bonnet, and a carpet for the library, all out of that five dollars, and have a dollar and a half left." That is the kind of cientific home the average man is yearning for, and if Sorosis or any other organization can supply it, the sum of human happiness will be enormously increased.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANALS. Lord Granville's circular in regard to British policy in Egypt contains only one definite proposal. He suggests that the Suez Canal shall be "treated virtually as an arm of the sea, "freely open to navigation, but subject to a rule forbidding belligerent operations both within its channel and within a certain distance of its "extremities." Under the existing arrangements the canal is not subject to any international guarantees. A French commercial company proclaimed it to be free and neutral, but the decrees of the Sultan and the Kbedive on which that action was based had no binding force upon the European Powers. Indeed, "neutral" is a vague diplomatic expression, which can have no significance in international law unless it is explicitly and authoritatively defined. For example, the Sucz Canal has never been considered by M. de Lesseps as neutral in the sense in which Belgium is neutral territory; for it has never been closed against ships of war, whereas the kingdom cannot under any circum stances be traversed by a foreign army, and if troops take refuge there, as was the case during the Franco-German War, they are required to ground arms and disband. M. de Lessens suggested during the Russo-Turkish War that the canal should be neutralized in that strict sense by international agreement, but Lord Derby had no desire to shut out British ironclads and transports from the bighway to India. authoritative basis of action on the part of the European Powers. The Suez Canal under a rigid construction of

international law must be regarded at present as Egyptian territory over which the Sultan has suzerain rights. Lord Granville would He would open it to the shipping and navies of the world at all times, in peace or in war. He would make the canal absolutely free and at

inspire a doubt whether he is not better fitted | Only a public investigation will show to | belligerent operations would be excluded by | This decade has seen all Protestants uniting Suez Canal one of the two fundamental principles of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. By the terms of that convention, if there should be a war between Great Britain and the United States the fleet of either belligerent would be at liberty to pass through any interoceanic canal in the isthmus, but active naval operations could not be carried on in the channel itself or within a distance of three miles from either mouth. The canal would be neutralized of either belligerent would be exempt from attack and capture. This is the principle which Lord Granville now advocates in re-

lation to the Suez Canal. But unless we are misled by the abstract of the circular given in the cable dispatches, another fundamental principle of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is not applied to the Suez Canal. By that convention acts of belligerency were forbidden within the country traversed by the canal as well as within the channel itself. Mr. Blaine, viewing with alarm the facility with which the British fleet could make the canal a base of naval operations and obtain access to our western coast, contended that our Government should have the privilege of sending troops into the adjacent territory and of keeping garrisons at the terminal points. Lord Granville, in response, maintained that the convention embodied the true principles of international law in relation to interoceasic canals, and suggested that the United States should make these principles binding upon all nations by calling an international congress. Now that he has an opportunity for acting upon the benevolent advice which he gave to Mr. Blaine, he only goes half way. He opens the Suez Canal to war-ships as well as shipping under all circumstances, and prohibits acts of belligerency within the channel, but he does not neutralize the adjacent territory.

The importance of this distinction will be readily appreciated, if the proposed regulations be applied to the recent military operations. Under that basis of international action, England would not have been debarred from landing troops on the banks of the canal and waging war in Egypt. Her admirals would not have been at liberty to close the canal even for twenty-four hours; but in every other respect the campaign could have been conducted precisely as it was. What was done then can be done again, if the proposed regulations are sanctioned by Europe, for the isthmus will not be neutralized, and consequently military operations will not be prohibited. In effect, Lord Granville reserves for England the very privilege which Mr. Blame demanded in the negotiations relating to the Panama Canal; for he leaves the way open for the occupation of the territory in an emergency and for the permanent garrisoning of the terminal points. The canal will be "treated virtually as an arm of the sea"; but as there is a British garrison at Gibraltar, there will probably be another at Port Said and still another at Suez.

A NEW CHRISTIAN FEAST. The Week of Prayer which begins tomorrow is one of the striking successes of modern Christianity. It is only about twenty-three years since it was first proposed by the Rev. Dr. John Hunter, Morrion, a Presbyterian missionary in India, and its first general observance occurred in 1860. In this score of years the custom has spread round the globe and embraces in a common ecclesiastical form all the Protestant bodies. The nearest approach to it as a successful planting of a new religious custom is found in the International Sunday-school Lessons, which is of about the same age and equally successful. Both display the same desire for Christian union and they happily express the two great Protestant ideas--intelligence and evangelicalto receipt, we are afraid the demand will not be | ism. The Sunday-schools round the globe study great. History tells of a man "blessed" with the same portions of the Bible each Sunday; uch a home, who, as he sat listening to the and in the Week of Prayer the devout thought is only on occasions where they are required by law, throughout Protestantism concentrated upon the same themes. One custom creates common study of Christian truth; the other summons all to one common altar of prayer. There is something new in religion. The ancients did not exhaust the possibilities of religious customs. The new modes of universal faith and devotion are already firmly established. The dally newspaper, intent upon the play of features in the face of the times, finds these religious expressions as remarkable as the most striking evidences of material progress. That the week following the first Sunday in January is for Protestant Christendom a week of prayer is so accomplished an economist that when she is as modern and as significant as the telephone The Week of Prayer was originally designed

for a special purpose-to interest Christians in the heathen world. But it rapidly developed into a comprehensive system of devout religions worship. The original purpose has prospered in the widening of the custom. The trader and the traveller used to deride the missionary. Since 1860, the latter has come to command the respect of his two companions in heathen countries. Better supported at home, the missionary has more power abroad. Missions in Bulgaria have not in all ways fulfilled the hopes of their founders; but Dr. Long, of Roberts College, Constantinople, out of experience in a Bulgarian mission got the power to keep England out of the Russo-Turkish war. There has been a doubling and trebling of missionary collections; and fifteen women's missionary societies have sprung into existence. These new societies-seeking to improve the condition of heathen women and childrentouch the heart of humanity in all lands. They seem most fully to express the helpful and healing sympathy of the Founder of Christianity. The missionary who founded the Week of Prayer builded more wisely than he knew. The new religious custom has turned the thoughts of Christians everywhere to the needs of the non-Christian lands; and from thought has come new and better, as well as more. means. Compared with any other modern epoch, these twenty years are the golden period of missionary work.

While the special end has been reached by the new custom, the larger objects have commanded even more attention. It is hardly possible to abuse sectarian feeling any more; the thing we used to know as a powerful divisible force has become so pitifully weak and helpless as to be beneath a brave man's blows. To speak of sectarianism now as a great force is to show that one does not know this decade. The present time has learned how to be zealous each man for his own preferred Church order while cultivating a perfect tolerance and respect for every other man and his order. The old sectarian devil is dead; and the Week of Prayer was one of the means of his death. Here and there the evil spirit may be found by convert it by international agreement into an | careful search, but it is not any more a feature arm of the sea like the Straits of Gibraltar. of Church life and a force in society. In the third decade behind us, that accomplished scholar, the late George P. Marsh, deprecated any attempt to revise the English Bible, on the

ical Alliance, the Week of Prayer and the International Bible Lessons. Disrupting sectarianism has given place to denominational selfrespect and a mutual regard for the reputation of each other.

The old religious festivals have become holidays. A hard-working world has seized upon them for play-days. A faint odor of religion hangs around them still, but neither Thanksgiving Day nor Christmas is now much employed for pious uses. The new feast of Protestantism is not and never can be a holiday. It is sacred to devotion. It is a happy achievement to obtain in good time an evangelical festival which covers the needs of the religious life and permits us to witness the secularization of the old festivals without regret and without religious loss. The only point of possible failure in the Week of Prayer as a custom is that of its time. As now established it inaugurates the calendar year with religious observances. The "revivalist" churches, conspicuously the Methodists and Baptists, have heartily accepted the new custom; but there is some complaint among them that January is too near spring for their best use of the Prayer Week. Their special "revival" meetings commonly begin, in this region, in the early days of December, often late in November. They cannot wait for the Prayer Week, though they would like to use that week as a preparation for the revival meetings. But since no change is possible-objections lying against any date-it may be expected that this preference of the "revivalist" churches for an earlier date will be waived. These large sections of American Christianity have from the first celebrated this universal feast of prayer as being in itself a revival of the whole Christian world. Hitherto they have generally waited until the Prayer Week to begin their special nightly meetings; but they are gradually going back to the old protracted meeting" calendar. This simply leaves the Week of Prayer to fall into the middle of their religious season, where, however, it will be freely observed.

The union of the two great Republican papers of the Ohio Valley seems so simple and natural a thing, now it is done, that the wonder is it was not done long ago. The Commercial-Gazette, which takes the place of The Cincinnati Commercial and The Cincinnati Gazette, and enjoys the services of both Murat Halstead and Richard Smith, promises to be a better paper than either of its predecessors. Its resources are in every way greater, and its political power will grow with its greater opportunities. We look for Republican gains in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, directly traceable to this wise union of newspaper forces.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Congressman Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, is now pastor of a Baptist church in Louisville. Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, has been

called home by the serious illness, with diphtheria, of all his three children. Ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, intends to

visit Maine and Kansas, and will then settle dewn to the practice of the law in Boston. The widow of the late Delano A. Goddard, of The Boston Daily Advertiser, declines to accept the

testimonial purse of \$25,000 subscribed for her by the personal friends of her husband. The Rev. W. B. Greene, of Newburyport, Mass., and his wife, are respectively great-grandnephew and great-granddaughter of General Nathaniel of Revolutionary fame.

In England's forthcoming Royal College of Music, Mme. Jenny Lind has offered unconditionally to teach a number of free pupils, placing at the managers' disposal several hours per day which she is willing to devote to the task.

Count Paul Esterhazy, the president of the Hungarian Colonization Society, is a consin of the cele brated Prince Esterhazy. Count Esterhazy was a devoted follower of Kossnth, and on the surpression of the Hungarian insurrection, a price put upon his head.

Albert Victor, son of the Prince of Wales, is now to be educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Like his uncle, Prince Leopold, he will wear cap and gown and even then he will discard the gold tassel on the cap and silk gown of the cut that distinguishes, or rather used to distinguish the gentleman-commoner from the nobleman.

Mr. Henry Itving, the celebrated English actor, gives the temperance cause a lift by writing: "1 have no hesitation in saying that the use of attmulants by actors when playing is unnecessary and injurious. With very few exceptions, dramatic artists most carefully abstain from all such when at work. The late Mr. Pheips carried this abstinence to a singular extent. 'What do you do,' inquired a friend, 'if you feel tired or thirsty when at work?' 'What do I do?' replied the old tragedian, 'what do I do?' I bite my tongue?"

'Louis Blanc was once mistaken for a page-boy at a reception in London which he attended. His hostess, Mrs. Augustine Sargood, was very nearsighted, and before the room full of guests, said to him, "James, more coals," Asking an explanation of this strange command, some one with great lack of tact, spoke out, "You were thought to be the page." The awkwardness of the situation was, however, happily relieved, by the presence of mind of a brilliant young lady, who immediately added, "And so M. Blanc is a page—in history."

The treasurer of the Longfellow Memorial Association of Hoston, has just received the following setter, inclosing a generous contribution from the Rev. Elias Bond, of Kohola, Hawati, Sandwich Islands, which is interesting, as showing how far the poet's influence has penetrated: "This amount, in behalf of ayself and my children who are with me I beg the privilege of adding to the funds now accumulating in the hands of the Longfellow Memorial Association, for the purpose specified in its circular. I wish in this manner to add our testin ony to that of the in this manner to add our testin only to that of the great multitude of the good and true in all enlightened lands, and especially now to that of those who unite in this testimonial, in thorough appreciation of the rare purity and nobleness of Protessor Longfellow's character, as exhibited both in his literary works and in his life. Professor Longfellow was my instructor at Brunswick, 1853-1857; i.e. till, during our course, he was called to Cambridge, and hence my more earnest desire to have a share in this admirable memorial service." The bell-boys and chambermalds of a hotel in

Omaha, a few nights ago, were treated to a bit of impromptu drama of a high order of merit, by no ess a person than Madame Christine Nilsson. The ircumstances are said to be substantially as follows: The proprietor of the hotel in question had received notice to reserve rooms for the Nilsson troupe, which he did-designating an elegant paror suite for Madame Nilsson. It seems, however that the proprletor's notions of elegance did not coneide with those of the prima donna; for on her arrival, she criticised the rooms and their appointments with great vigor. After some trouble the tandlord prepared for her another suite of rooms on the third floor, which she accepted. She was then informed that supper was waiting, and that it would be necessary to go down to it at once, as the time for serving it would soon expire. She lignored this suggestion, and waited until 11 o'clock, when she rang for supper. She was informed that supper could not be served at that hour; and then came the climax. The thought of going supperiess to bed drove her into a towering indignation. The manager went up to pacify her. indignation. The manager went up to pacify her, and, instead of the sweet and gentle singer, met what he thought to be an uncaged lioness. She came out of her room into the hallway, and rushed toward the wretched manager with such force and fury that he was obliged to put up his hands to guard himself from at onslaught. A stormy scene ensued, the outcome of which was that Madame Nilsson was peremptorily requested to leave the house at once, which she did with royal disdain in the morning.

The auction sale of the personal effects of the late Mme, Rudersdorff took place last Thursday at her former home, near Berlin, Mass., in accordance

that instrument has, it is said, been intentionally disregarded. She left the following instruc regarding her final burnal, her body being interre at the time of her decease in a vault in Cedar Grove cemetery, Dorchester: "I want to be buried in an oak coffin of the cheapest kind. The inside must be lined with zine or lead. I wish to be dressed in a skirt and wrapper, my hair done up as now, with the black lace scarf now on my hat to be dressed with my hair, and everything must be of the cheap-est character. There is a heap of stones by the lake at Lakeside. A hut must be constructed of these stones and my coffin placed in it. A cheap rustic fence must be built about it. A one-foot square of glass must be placed over my face. Cap-tain Silas Sawyer will build the hut." This burial receptacle at Berlin has never been constructed, and it is considered doubtful if it ever will be.

## GENERAL NOTES.

The Seventh Day Baptists of Wisconsin seem to be over-stocked with preachers. The paster of a small church having recently resigned, another preacher offered to fill his place if the congregation would furnish him a house to live in. Liberal as this offer is, it probably will not be accepted, for a rival candidate ha in a bid for the place, agreeing to preach if the church will feed his cow.

During the past week a convention of Indiana Mayors has been in session at Indianapolis, about forty of the cities of the State being represented. The object of the convention was a discussion of municipal administration and an agreement upon the substance of certain amendments to be submitted to the Legislature. Naturally a certain amount of social diversion was mulged in, but the delegates seem to have been really intent upon making an excellent idea fruitful. The sug-gestions of a body of practical local rulers, of both parties, ought to be worth listening to.

California wines have lately received discrim inating praise from Mr. Grosjean, the commissioner sent to this country by the French Government to examine the American agricultural system. To a reporter of The San Francisco Chronicle he expressed prise at finding California wines as good as they are, but said that they would be much better if manufacturers would regard their permanent instead of their temporary advantage and cease to rush them upon the market before they have reached a proper age. He added that the reputation of American wines had hitherto been injured in Europe by the practice of selling the better grades under foreign labels and leaving the inferior qualities to misrepresent the native product.

A well-known place of physical refreshment in Concord, N. H., is presided over by John Adams, a man of such tender sensibilities that when, the other night, just as he was shutting up shop, he discovered a balf frozen owl on the doorstep, he took the bird in and made it comfortable. When he retired for the night he left the owl perched upon the safe, to which one of its legs was fastened by a stout cord, and blinking with extreme gratitude and devotion. As soon as he had gone the owl bit the cord in two, devoured every fragment of food on a well-stocked lunch counter, sampled every kind of liquor in the saloon, broke all the bottles and decanters within reach, and in the morning when the doors were opened was standing solemnly behind the bar ready for business.

The silver medal presented by the municipality of Vienna to the Emperor Francis Joseph to commemrate the 600th anniversary of the accession of the House of Hapsburg, shows on one side in high relief the act of investiture by Rudolf, with the following inscription: "Rudolf of Hapsburg invests his sons, Albert and Rudolf, with the Austrian hereditary possessions, December 27, 1282." On the reverse side the Emperor Francis Joseph, in the habit of Grand Master of the Order of the Golden Fleece, is represented seated on the throne and surrounded by figures of children bearing the emblems of science, art, commerce and industry, while in the background the tower of St. Stephan's and the Town Hall are represented. On this side the inscription runs," To the filustrious son of the House of Hapsburg; the town of Vienna, December 27, 1882."

An insufficient atonement for a singular malaldministration of justice has been made by the pardon of William Pendergrast, of Buffalo. He was accused of an attempt to pass a counterfeit dollar, and "an expert of twenty-five years' standing swore that the coin was a bad countereit." So poor Pendergrast went to the Auburn Penitentiary for a year. After he was imprisoned it seems to have occurred to someone that it would be well to ascertain definitely in regard to the com, and it was sent to Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service at Washington, who discovered that the coin was genuine. So the President has issued a pardon for Pendergrast on account of a crime of which he is innocent. It is now in order for Mr. Pendergrast to reason for a brief space with "the expect of twenty-five years' standing," as well as to secure dumages for false

Little Jack Horner is so indelibly associated in the Anglo-Saxon mind with the popular pie of this period of the year that it is interesting to hear that he is believed to have been a member of the family of his name last seated at Mells, near Frome, in Somersetshire A will dated 1540, contains bequests to "John Horner, the younger," and in the previous year, at the destre tion of the great abbey of Glastonbury, so eloquently alluded to by Froude, the Horners clawed up a considerable share of the good things going, so much so that an old distich runs: "Horner, Popham, Wyndham and Thynne, When the Abbot came out then they went in." The plum, which little Jack pulled out, is surmised to have been a handsome share of the monastic estate, sufficially alluded to by a wag, who certainly never dreamt that nearly 400 years later every child on this continent would be familiar with his rhyme. The Horners are still living at Mells.

## BITS OF CRITICISM.

MISS AUSTEN AND HUMOR .- Miss Ansten is, Miss Austen and Humor.—Miss Ansten is, no doubt, not the only woman who has possessed humor; but she is perhaps the only literary woman in the English language (George Ellot is a probable addition) who has shown it. We have been recently told by more than one censor that too much is made of humor, which, indeed, may be true in the opinion of those who have none. One egregious person has even recently asked the world to tell him why Swift, putting his humor askide, should be called a great man—which is very rouch as if someone should ask us on our honor and conscience to say whether, the sun, putting his light and heat out of question, is an important member of the solar system. There are no more fantastic tricks played under high heaven than are played in relation to humor by the unimorous; and it is not wenderful that Miss Austen's large share of the quality has, on the whole, been underwalted.—[The Saturday Review.

THE VIBRATING BUNDLE OF NERVES .- We The Vibrating Bundle of Nerves.—We close the "Dunciad" with reluctant homese to its author. We do not like the man; he is spiteful, prurient, unscrupulous and undignified. But there is something irresistible in the keenness and brilliance of his intellect; he wields his stiletto with such confidence and planges it with such vigor into his victim; he steps hither and thither with such ease and dexterity, like a literary pleader amid a troop of lunge, blundering cattle; he is such a sensitive, rapidly vibrating little bundle of nerves, so devoid of the pachydermatous covering of your true dunce, that we admire in spite of ourselves, and begin to seek for some justification. If we cannot precisely call him good—or, indeed, anything but decidedly bad—can we not allow to him something of the praise which Heine claimed for himself as an honest soldier in the war of human enlightenment, and admit that even which Heine claimed for himself as an honest soldier in the war of human enlightenment, and adult that even Pope may be accredited with a genuine conviction of the value of all that is on the side of intellect as against pedantry and stupidity, which, however alloyed by baser and purely personal considerations, may justify us in extending to him something more than the sympathy due to a skilful manipulator of words!—[Pall Mail Gazette.

THE HELLENIC LANDOR.—In English letters, Landor occupies a position almost unique. He descends from no literary order, and belongs to no class. He was as Hellenic as if a sont intended for Athens in the days of Pertices had found its way to England by accident, crossing, one might fancy, that of honest old Phoelon, intended for England. Yet he had also mach of the Roman about him, not of the Roman demazogue, but of some stately head of an ancient "alips." The characteristics of both ruces are impressed on an intellect severe and grave. It was said of Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristics." that his style suggested the thought that his ceronet steed opposite to him as he wrote. Before Landor there ever stood, not a coronet, nor those historic worthies from whom he elaimed a family descent, but men to whem he was bound by "spiritual affinity," the great ones who had walked beside the flysaus and the Tiber. He wrote to please them, for it was with them he was in sympathy; not to please the many, with whom he had none. He was by institute no less than habit, an artist; yet nature was more to him than art.—[The Spectator. THE HELLENIC LANDOR.-In English let-

IMAGINATION IN ART.—Beneath the surface of Mr. Tadema's marbles, and into the hearts of his men and women, who cares to look, or to imagine anything Just so luxurious, so debaueded, or so picturesque, may eld Rome and her clitzens have looked in the time of Domitian; but surely, then as now, there were gleans of meaning for those who cared to see them. We feel inclined to deny imagination to Mr. Tadema, as we should do to any man who imagined a body, and forgot the soul; he has given us the face of antique life, but not the heart. Art is many-sided. Magnificent technical power is rarely found in combination with a great thanginative faculty; to realize perfectly even the outside of by-gone times is a decided achievement, and where it is joined to great pictorial ability, produces very splended, though, perhaps, not very noble art. On the other hand, the inner truits of natural beauty and homas feeling are but too apt to be so imperative in their demand upon a painter's powers as to make him unable to depter them, save with imperfect and even failering hand. Truths of great value are so hard to grasp, so swift to varish, as to scarcely admit of perfect uterance; we entertain them unawares, like the angels, and before we know their faces, they are gone. For those of confident, practical, fact-loving nature, to whom heaven and sarth hold nothing save what is dream of it their philosophy, the shallowly perfect Art will give most pleasure, and gain from them most admiration; while to those loss happy ones, to whom the world of men and nature holds many meanings which they cannot understand, whose contexplative faculties are in excess of their practical, and whose sympathies are greator than their powers, to these, there will be most attraction in the words "uttered now their faces, they comprehended," of those palteers was exponents. IMAGINATION IN ART .- Beneath the surface